another 30 systems have been approved. A centralized solar photovoltaic power plant (7.3 Kw Peak) has been set up in Salojipally, District Medak, an unelectrified village in the State.

Also at Salojipally a novel solar thermal power generation system of capacity of 22 Kw has been installed. Under solar thermal extension programme, 17 solar hot water heating systems, 22 domestic solar water heaters, 2 solar timber kiln, 1 solar Tobacco dryer and 1258 solar cookers have been set up.

Under the wind pumping demonstration programme, 205 water pumping wind mills have so far been installed at various places in the State. A wind monitoring programme is being taken up wherein about 10 anemographs will be set up at suitable locations in the State with a view to generating data for utilisation in planning wind power projects including wind farms in the State. It is also proposed to set up a few demonstration wind battery chargers in the State for various battery charging applications.

Under Bio-mass programme, several projects of energy plantation on degraded land have been approved.

A programme for setting up Urja Grams, i.e. energy self sufficient villages based on locally available non-conventional sources of energy is also being taken up in Andhra Pradesh as in other States.

Plan for petrochemical industry

*153. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL:
SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating a long-term integrated, growth-oriented plan for the petrochemical industry in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The petrochemical industry in the country is emerging as a thrust area and its growth needs to be accelerated with accent on optimum utilisation of all available resources such as feedstock, technologies, etc. to realise full potential. The Government has, therefore, set up in April, 1986 a Committee for perspective planning of petrochemical industry for formulating a long-term integrated growth oriented plan for the industry to evolve an integrated plan for the orderly dynamic growth of the petrochemical industry for the 7th, 8th and 9th Plan periods and further to recommend measures for implementation of the Plan. The main Committee is being assisted by 4 sub-groups as follows:—

(1) Sub-group on hydrocarbons;

(2) Sub-group on synthetic fibre including intermediates;

(3) Sub-group on Polymer; and

(4) Sub-group on petrochemicals other than (2) and (3).

The Committee and its sub-groups comprise of representatives/experts from the Government Departments, public sector and private sector.

Further liberalising of Industrial Licensing Policy

*154. SHRI N. E. BALARAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to liberalise the Industrial Licensing Policy further by bringing an additional number of industries within

the fold of minimum operational capacity; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Minimum economic scales of operation in respect of 65 industries have already been announced. It is the constant endeavour of Government to facilitate operation of industrial units at economic scales of production. The identification of industries to be brought under the scheme of re-endorsement of industrial capacity with reference to minimum economic scales, is a continuing exercise.

Visits of industrial and business delegations from abroad

*155. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the industrial and business delegations from abroad who visited India to date since the announcement of liberal import and industrial policy by Government; and

(b) the outcome of their visits to India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) A large number of industrial and business delegations from various countries visited India during the year 1985-86 and held discussions with their counterparts in India. These discussions were held at various levels, both private and official, and also through the form of joint business councils, joint commission meetings, etc. It is difficult to correlate these visits with the liberalisation measures announced. Broader areas of economic cooperation were discused, which would form the basis of concretisation of proposals for transfer of technology, upgradation of technology, increase in exports and joint ventures. However, it is not possible to specifically quantify the outcome of such discussions.

कोयले की राज्यवार मांग

* 156. **श्री मीर्जा ईर्शादबेग** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयले की वार्षिक मांग और पूर्ति की राज्यवार स्थिति क्या है और उसका क्षेत्रवार उत्पादन कितना है;

(ख) इस संबंध में कम आपूर्ति यदि कोई हो तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस संबंध में गुजरात सरकार की क्या मांग है;

(घ) क्या गुजरात वाणिज्य मंडल से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उनकी मांग को कब तक पूरा कर दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रख गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ङ) विभिन्न राज्यों की मांगों का मूल्यांकन संबंधित प्रायोजन प्राधिकारी करते हैं। प्रायोजन अधिकारी राज्य-वार नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे उद्योग-वार हैं अर्थात् तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय, इंडियन शूगर मिल्स ऐसोसिएशन, इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन फार टेक्स्टाइल मिल्स, आदि। इसलिए मांगों का केवल सेक्टरवार मूल्यांकन किया जाता है और वे प्रायोजित होती हैं। कोयला कंपनियां, उपभोक्ताओं को प्रायोजित मात्रा के प्रस्ताव भेजती हैं जिसे उपभोक्ता सड़क से अथवा रेल से अथवा दोनों से उठा सकता है। राज्यों में स्थित लघु-उद्योगों की जरूरतों के प्रायोजन के लिए रेलवे